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Health certificates were issued to 156 passengers bound for Southern ports and to 84 persons en route to New York.

No cases of yellow fever were reported in the city or Province of Habana during the week.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, April 29:

Week ended April 25.

Bills of health issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease reported.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Summary of plague since outbreak—Plan of work for preventing spread—Prophylactic inoculation—Treatment of outgoing traffic.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, April 18:

It is estimated that since February 9, the date of the first recognized case of plague, there have been 450 cases with more than 200 deaths.

The special sanitary commission named by the president of Ecuador to combat plague, yellow fever, and smallpox has taken over the lazaretto formerly used for yellow fever patients and has purchased another building which is well adapted for plague cases. Two additional pavilions for plague cases and a separate pavilion for smallpox are being erected.

The plan of the work as at present in operation is the following:

(a) Disinfection of houses where cases of plague and yellow fever have occurred; disinfection of houses where dead rats have been found.

The disinfection of houses where cases of smallpox occur will also be done as soon as a place is provided for such patients. So far it has been impossible to meet all the demands for disinfection. Houses in which cases have occurred are first disinfected with sulphur, and later the worst rooms are mopped with bichloride and then whitewashed.

(b) Danysz's virus. The supply has been limited.

(c) Poisoning rats with arsenic. Nearly all houses in Guayaquil have double walls, and rats live between these walls in large numbers. The practice is to cut a small hole in one of the walls, place the poison on one of the cross beams in the vicinity of the runways, and close the hole with cleats and board, which may be easily removed. In this way the poison is completely out of reach of children, and in a good place for rats to eat it. The board can be easily removed and the bait renewed.

(d) Destroying breeding places of mosquitoes by draining, kerosene, crude petroleum, wire netting on tanks, etc.

(e) Making permanent openings for light and air in dark and badly ventilated rooms.

(f) General cleaning of houses and yards and burning of refuse removed.

(g) Inoculation with Yersin serum and Haffkine's prophylactic. In houses where there have been plague cases or dead rats the practice is to inoculate with both the serum and the prophylactic. In houses where no cases have occurred or where dead rats have not appeared